

**§ 189.250 Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline.**

(a) Mercaptoimidazoline and 2-mercaptoimidazoline both have the molecular formula  $C_3H_6N_2S$ . They are synthetic chemicals not found in natural products and have been used in the production of rubber articles that may come into contact with food.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable levels of these substances is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 30, 1973 (38 FR 33072).

**§ 189.280 4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline).**

(a) 4,4'-Methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) has the molecular formula,  $C_{13}H_{12}Cl_2N_2$ . It is a synthetic chemical not found in natural products and has been used as a polyurethane curing agent and as a component of food packaging adhesives and polyurethane resins.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable level of this substance is deemed to be adulterated in violation of the act based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 2, 1969 (34 FR 19073).

**§ 189.300 Hydrogenated 4,4'-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins.**

(a) Hydrogenated 4,4'-isopropylidene-diphenolphosphite ester resins are the condensation product of 1 mole of triphenyl phosphite and 1.5 moles of hydrogenated 4,4'-isopropylidene-diphenol such that the finished resins have a molecular weight in the range of 2,400 to 3,000. They are synthetic chemicals not found in natural products and have been used as antioxidants and as stabilizers in vinyl chloride polymer resins when such polymer resins are used in the manufacture of rigid vinyl chloride polymer bottles.

(b) Food containing any added or detectable levels of these substances is deemed to be adulterated and in violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, based upon an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of September 9, 1987 (52 FR 33929).

[54 FR 7188, Feb. 17, 1989]

**§ 189.301 Tin-coated lead foil capsules for wine bottles.**

(a) Tin-coated lead foil is composed of a lead foil coated on one or both sides with a thin layer of tin. Tin-coated lead foil has been used as a capsule (i.e., as a covering applied over the cork and neck areas) on wine bottles to prevent insect infestation, as a barrier to oxygen, and for decorative purposes. Information received by the Food and Drug Administration establishes that the use of such a capsule on wine bottles may reasonably be expected to result in lead becoming a component of the wine.

(b) The capping of any bottles of wine after February 8, 1996, with a tin-coated lead foil capsule renders the wine adulterated and in violation of section 402(a)(2)(C) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act because lead from the capsule, which is an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 409 of the act, may reasonably be expected to become a component of the wine.

[61 FR 4820, Feb. 8, 1996]

**PART 190—DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS****Subpart A [Reserved]****Subpart B—New Dietary Ingredient Notification**

Sec.

190.6 Requirement for premarket notification.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 201(ff), 301, 402, 413, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(ff), 331, 342, 350b, 371).

SOURCE: 62 FR 49891, Sept. 23, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 190 appear at 66 FR 56035, Nov. 6, 2001.

**Subpart A [Reserved]****Subpart B—New Dietary Ingredient Notification****§ 190.6 Requirement for premarket notification.**

(a) At least 75 days before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce a dietary